AMERICAN THEATRE-S-A Country Sport.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville. BLIOU THEATRE 8:15 Madeleine.

OADWAY THEATRE-S-Madame Sans Gen CASINO-8.15-Vaudeville COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-On the Mississipp DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Two Gentlemen of EDEN MUSEE-8 Vaudeville. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The M

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-His Wife's Father GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Little Christopher. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-THE Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Vandeville.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-Rob Roy. THEATRE-S:10-The Found IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S:15-Goldfische. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30 The Case of Rebellio

METEOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Tristan and PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Fatal Card.

PASTOR'S 2-8-Vaudeville. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson. STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Old Homestead. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:10-Humanity. 333 4TH-AVE. -9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. -The Tiffany Chapel

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY BORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -The members of the Brandenburg Diet were disappointed at the Emperor's failure to discuss Agrarian questions at their dinner. France has been forbidden. = Li Hung Chang will have full power to conclude peace, without re ferring propositions to Peking. - The City of and wait upon his will. The Republican party Morocco has been looted by rebel tribesmen.

Domestic.-Strong influences are at work in Allaw, in the interest of owners of States quarries. of Ohio, died in Washington.

Dyke, in a sermon before the Sons of the Revo- not afford to take a single step in the direction George III. ==== The strike of the electrical expected that work on many important buildings tous traffic in spoils with the Tammany gang, or workers is assuming large proportions, and it is will stop to-day. === Dean Hole, in an interview, spoke of his impressions of America and continue commercial transactions with the The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Fair, Another reason is, and this from the partisan

16; average, 23½.

Hence it is not surprising if many people have inspirit the despondent Democrats and so disalready forgotten the platform on which Will- courage Republicans throughout the country as lam L. Strong was elected Mayor of this city by a plurality of over 45,000. All such will tuted leader who is the recognized exponent the thank The Tribune for reprinting the platform country over of the system of bossism and maof the Committee of Seventy and Colonel chine rule against which there was a popular Strong's frank letter in accepting the same. No uprising in November last. The hope of Reone who reads these two interesting documents publican success in 1896 does not depend upon can fail to see that the Mayor in the appoint- the attainment of Harmony by the Placation of ments he has made has simply been true to his Platt, but upon the retention of popular confiante-election piedges. He has done just what dence and good will by the maintenance of he promised and was expected to do, and we party pledges and the absolute repudiation of bear movement in the New-York and other excount upon seeing him keep right on on the whatever has the color of concession to, or comsame line till the end of his term.

Americans by his delightful "Memories" and treachery that his followers make a merit of thousands more by his lectures, is about to re- his abstention from party treason. turn to England after a visit here of several months, which has been pleasant and, we trust, is that 154,000 voters demand of Mayor Strong profitable, seeing that the Dean intends to devote the redemption, so far as he is able, of the pledge the proceeds of his lectures to repairs on the upon which he was elected. They demand Rochester Cathedral. He is seventy-five years thorough and radical municipal reform, and that of age, but has the vigor and vivacity of a much they cannot have if Mr. Platt, who is completely younger man. Our readers will be glad to pe- identified with the abuses to be reformed, is ruse some of the Dean's impressions of our permitted to have any voice in the policy of the country on the eve of his departure, and the opportunity is afforded them this morning. He is a keen observer as well as a pleasant writer pends. The supporters of Mayor Strong have and speaker, and what he has to say about America is fresh and readable.

sponsible for the Senate's failure to confirm the omination of Silas W. Burt as a Civil Service Acting on the advice of the men who are power faithful to the piedges of country interested in Civil Service Reform, Gorderate member of the Commission. Mr. Burt as the Democratic member of the Commission. Mr. Burt have the periodic periodic periodic periodic party for years. The only objection to him is that he is too good a man for the place. A stone effort will probably be made within the tast he he is too good a man for the place. A stone effort will probably be made within the tast that he is too good a man for the place. A stone effort will probably be made within the next few days to swerve the Legislature Governor Morton is known ariently to desire from the course it has a followed since the opening of the session. Mr. Platt, in his desire to having it kept in committee thus far. How long Commissioner, but no one will assume that he

will the Senate permit this disposition of a most

who is keeping this measure back. The present | ber 18, 1894; law means a large increase in the cost of the underground rapid-transit reads, of the proposed canal improvements and of all public buildings. tration of the Republican State officials elected last There are strong reasons for believing that it unconstitutional as an interference with interstate commerce. Some quarrymen, chief among whom is a Brooklyn politician and contractor of unsavory repute, "Mike" Dady, are opposing the repeal bill in their own interest. This interest should by no means be permitted to supercede the interests of the people generally. The Dressed Stone law must be wiped out in its entirety.

ONE-SIDED HARMONY.

The impression appears to prevail that Govvisit was chiefly if not wholly to promote Har- reputable Republican Senators and Assemblymony with a large H in the Kepublican party. Harmony with a large H, it may be premised, has come to be understood within the last few weeks to include the Placation of Platt with two uncommonly large P's. Assuming this to have been his mission-and considering the rapidity with which Mr. Platt first communicated with the Governor, then the Governor with the Mayor, and again afterward with Mr. Platt; and the comments thereon of the select circle of Harmonizers, it is not a violent assumptionit may be pertinent to point out to Governor Morton, the purity of whose motives is not questioned, a few of the reasons why the Harmony sought for by Mr. Platt is not only impracticable, but if practicable would be fatal to the Republican Party.

One reason is that Harmony on that basis ixcludes the recognition by the Republican Party of this city and county of Mr. Platt, who is not a voter here, as a person somehow mysteriously endowed with the right, which no enrolled member of the organization claims, to be considered not only as a factor, but the most important factor in the politics of a city in which he has no vote. It includes the admission by over 100,000 Republican voters that he holds the party as has been brazenly claimed "in the palm of his hand": that he "creates" a Mayor by permitting his nomination; that he increases owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE—Main office of The Tribune. 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Main uptown office, 1.242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

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ERRACH OUTSIGES. frains from using the machinery of faction which he controls to cheat his own party and candidate out of an election; and that he makes the Mayor absolutely his own by magnanimously abstaining from saying the "one word at Al bany" which would "clip his wings" and cripple his administration. Upon that basis Harmony is not practicable nor attainable, and with just as earnest a desire for a harmonious and united party as the Governor can have, The Tribune does not hesitate to say with emphasis that it is undesirable.

Another reason is that even were Mr. Platt less grasping in his demands, and less avaricious of power; were he a voter in the city he claims the right to rule; were he a broad-minded statesman instead of a tricky machine politician; had he the politician's art of reconciling differences and allaying faction in his own party, instead of the demagogue's fatal facility for creating dissension and organizing defeat; had he a record of either public service or party usefulness to which he could point, instead of an unbroken career of personal disappointments avenged by disasters brought upon his party; were he in short a great man with a wide horizon, instead of a setty trickster with no principle but patronage and no sentiment but spoils; he would even then not be entitled to be dealt with upon the basis proposed, as a politithe importation of American cattle into

cannot afford to give him that eminence. Another reason is that during these many bany to prevent the repeal of the Dressed Stone years in which the Republican party has been suffering continuous defeats, Mr. Platt has been The jury in the Howgate case returned a in notorious commerce with its Tammany opverdict of "not guilty." - Major-General ponents, it being susceptible of proof that his Joseph B. Carr died at his home in Troy. = | relations with the Tammany gang were so inti-George W. McBride, ex-State Secretary, was mate and confidential that he has been easily chosen United States Senator from Oregon, to able to put his own creatures in offices within succeed Mr. Dolph. - Samuel Dana Horton, their disposal and use the official patronage in their gift for the punishment of those who re-City and Suburban.-The Rev. Dr. Henry van fused to do his will. The Republican party canlution, calls Mr. Platt a worse tyrant than of harmony with this man which can be construed as accepting responsibility for his iniquienemy.

warmer; southerly to southwesterly winds. Tem- point of view, in answer to the rubbish which perature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, Mr. Platt's dependants are circulating just now as to the necessity of placating him to make success certain in 1896-that nothing could hap-Short memories are proverbial nowadays, pen in existing circumstances which would so any appearance of concession to a self-constipromise with, a self-styled leader so inflated with vanity that he believes he holds the party Dean Hole, who has delighted thousands of "in the palm of his hand," and so capable of

Another reason, which will do for the present, municipal administration or any influence in the appointments upon which its success deright to expect that he will refuse not only to deal with the Tammany gang but with all who crop which tended to discredit his calculations have heretofore dealt with them. They do ex-Senator Lexow appears to be directly re- pect it. And we have no fear that they will the basis of the acreage planted could not unbe disappointed.

THE PARTY PLEDGED TO HOME RULE.

We approve the conduct of the Republican Legislature of last winter, and commend the adm With the election of a Republican Assembly and a Republican Governor and Lieutenant-Governer, we pledge to the people a free ballot and a fair count, practical ballot reform, free and fair primaries, as fully protected by law as general elections; an improved Civil Service, Municipal Home Rule, a just apportionment, reduced State expenditures, an equitable system of taxation, an acceptable Excise law, adequate protection from unjust discriminations by monopolies, and a mini-

mized tax rate. This platform was adopted by the Convention over which Mr. Platt is supposed to have exercised control. That fact may not be a guarantee ernor Morton's business in this city on his late against its violation at his hands. It is for the men to say whether the party's pledges mean anything or not.

ONLY ONE WEEK.

The last week of this Congress has come, and probably the last week of the last Democratic Congress we shall see for many years. The public, at all events, will fervently pray not to creases the resisting power of armor plates. financial matters has been prevented, except in dian Head have been amazed by the results of come out grandly in the end. one direction. If the Sundry Civil Appropria-Republican Senators will take upon them are repeated successfully, it may be found pract to pull through and prosper, but contracts and seives a great responsibility. If an extra session should be made necessary by the defeat of this bill, it nevertheless ought not to give the Secretary of the Treasury, under any circumstances, the power to suppress the small legal-tender notes, redeemable in gold, which are now in circulation, and to substitute for them small silver certificates. The working people are entitled to just as good money as there is in the country, in their wages and their retail dealings, and there can be no decent excuse for forcing upon them the kind of money which, if any should depreciate, would depreciate first and most.

The Gorman amendment of the same bill ought to be passed, and if it is supported by a sufficient number of Democrats to give it a chance, may well be supported by the Republicans. It does not make the slightest difference time it is a fact of universal knowledge that the Treasury estimates give no trustworthy indication of the future. In December, less than three months ago, the Treasury officially estimated the revenue at \$20,000,000 less than the necessary expenditures for the current year. But with about two-thirds of the fiscal year gone, the receipts thus far are \$205,000,000, whereas, according to the estimate, they should have been \$226,000,000. The expenditures, then estimated at \$360,000,000, or \$240,000,000 for two-thirds of the year, have been \$244,000,000 already. Estimates which have proved \$25,-000,000 out of the way in only a quarter of the year are not a safe basis for Congressional action. It is the duty of Congress to provide the money for the Government, whether the Administration has the intelligence to know that it

will be needed or not. Talk at Washington points rather to the belief that the Republicans are willing to avoid an extra session, while the President is growing more desirous to have one. Possibly Republicans apprehend that they may not be able to agree on monetary questions, but if the Populists hold the balance of power, the responsibility will rest with them. Republicans can cortainly agree upon the necessary measures to increase the revenue, and that is the thing of great city should be subject to his dictation greater importance at present than any other. Presumably they and many of the Democrats can agree that sales of bonds through any syndicate, without any attempt to obtain popular support for the Government, ought to be stopped. A provision for a popular loan, if any more borrowing should be needed, would presumably pass without difficulty. If the President should choose to veto either of these measures, it would be well to have the entire responsibility for the condition of the Treasury and for all further negotiations through syndicates fixed upon him

individually. The impression at Washington is that the President will not suffer the Sundry Civil bill to become a law with the Gorman amendment. In that case he ought to be compelled to summon another Congress, which would be quitlikely to attach the same condition to any further appropriations. The country may as well be in formed whether any syndicate of bankers has a title deed to the President and Congress also, and if not, the provision for a popular loan, either by short-term certificates or by an issue of bonds in a form to invite the largest support of the people, will speedily become a law.

PLANTERS AND SPECULATORS.

The importance of securing an accurate estimate of the cotton crop has been forced upon the attention of Southern planters by their experience during the last three months. The value of their principal cash crop has been determined by the earliest guesses made by Mr. Neill in New-Orleans. His estimate of 10,250,-000 bales broke the market several months ago and depressed cotton to the lowest level ever known. Followed as it was by a tremendous changes, it created a panic among planters whe sent their cotton to market with premature haste and thereby increased the downward tendencies of prices. The Government estimate published toward the middle of February was 9,088,000 bales, or 1,162,000 bales below the figures given out in November by Mr. Neill. It is apparent that, whether the Government is as far behind the truth as the great bear operator in New-Orleans was in advance of it, the cotton planter has been at the mercy of speculators during the period when his crop was going to market.

In 1891, when the production was 203 pounds per acre, the official forecasts indicated an average of 185 pounds. This was a discrepancy of 10 per cent. On the other hand, Mr. Neill had made in his time some clastic estimates of the for the season of 1894. Cotton statisticians on unless more than half a bale had been produced to an acre-an average abnormally large. It is not our purpose to discredit either the Govern-

police force in this city named in the bill before cotton belt and driven the planters into marketit is reported from the committee. We do not ling their crop with precipitate haste and there-ASSOCIATION HALL—150 Fifth-ave.—3—Mrs. Jarley's Special efforts are plainly in order to induce believe that Governor Morton, who is already on by promoting a further decline in price. If the Wax Works. the Legislature to act favorably upon the bill record as refusing to name these commissioners. New-Orleans operator's estimate proves in the in print, but he seems to have had some doubt to repeal the so-called Dressed Stone law of last | would sign such a measure; but the Legislature | end to have been from 500,000 to 650,000 bales | about it, because "the average Yankee will hear year. The matter is in the hards of a committee should never put him in a position to make out of the way, the planters will have received nothing against his Nation or himself." He. of the Assembly, the members of which will such a refusal. Such a course on its part would less for their crop than they would have done if need not have been afraid. Though his strictassume a grave responsibility if they refuse to not only be against the best public sentiment of reckless guesswork and speculation had not ures were ten times as powerful our advertising make a favorable report. In another column the State, but contrary to the pledges given by operated against them. It is evident that enour Albany correspondent gives the names of the Republican party, at its last convention in tirely apart from the evils of overproduction in mendation of The Tribune as a publication the committee, so that all interested can see just this State, which was held at Saratoga, Septem- Texas and the Mississippi bottom lands, the lack of trustworthy estimates of the crop.

tions will do well to consider in making ar- concerning so shining, iridescent and monurangements for a general reduction of acreage mental a phenomenon as himself. and systematic attempts to restrict the next season's crop. Self-preservation requires some measures for diminishing the resources of bear calculators and cotton speculators for running cessful sale of bonds may start a new era in prices down by expansive and artificial esti- business. More than once in past years such a circulation to be withdrawn. In Austria, as well mates made largely in the interest of Liverpool buyers. The planter is ordinarily in debt, and has to depend upon an early sale of his crop in order to liquidate the merchants' liens and to get money to live upon. He is at the mercy of the merchants already, and ought to be relieved so far as possible from the exactions of speculators.

BATTLESHIP UNCERTAINTIES.

Two recent incidents have illustrated the changes constantly wrought in processes of naval construction. The Secretary of the Admiralty has informed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that the Krupps are introducing a new hardening process which materially insee another like it. Dangerous legislation in Almost simultaneously ordnance experts at Intests of 14-inch Carnegie armor which had been tion bill passes as it came from the House, the treated by a new process. If these experiments views, and yet not too long. The country is sure ticable to reduce the thickness of the armor two prices and the running of mills depend to-day battleship. That would involve a redistribution come, not in thirty years, but this year. Hence of weights by which armaments, engine power | the bond sale has influenced the stock market and coal capacity might be largely increased. Two inches taken from the armor on the exposed surface of a battleship would change all only a small fraction higher. It is of immediate the factors of the problem and offer a wide practical importance that foreign sales have been margin for high speed, additional manoeuvring power and enlarged coal endurance.

While the best types of battleships have never been subjected to conclusive tests of naval warfare under conditions adequate for determining their real value as fighting vessels, the designers and experts are constantly readjusting their dergoing radical change. A vessel of this class a transition stage and encompassed with un-slender traffic, storms or no storms, certainties and perplexities. For this reason we for the construction of three new battleships, and would greatly have preferred the alternative policy of building high-speed cruisers and commerce-destroyers, the value of which is undisputed. We have supported the construction provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill only on the ground that the work of building the new Navy ought not to be suspended altogether. The passage of the bill by the Senate seems to be assured, and there is no time left for debating the wisdom of experimental naval construction. Secretary Herbert, when the new ships are authorized, will have the responsible duty of deciding a great many complex questions upon which the experts are divided.

AN EMBODIED FICTION.

We have made a discovery. We have found embodied a character in fiction, and proudly. though we hope modestly, we hasten to give crisis Edward Everett Hale sought to teach same date in 1892, Americans to respect their flag, to realize that land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee." Steel Works, which employs more hands than a father and thy mother," meant also: Honor "the covery. cer ever did exist. The Government annals contain no record of him, and the author declares that he was purely a creation of the imagination. But Dr. Hale, it appears, merely anticipated a creature who was to exist in his own beloved New-England. Nobody would have thought it possible. The genius of the storyteller was admired, but it was not to be conceived that there did breathe a "man with soul so dead." But we have found him. He distinetly declines to join in the chorus: "This is

about it to The Tribune, and his letter is printed sary, and there is also observable a very stack this morning in another column. Uneasville, Conn. We never had heard of Un- price at all. Up to date, however, the shipcasville until we read his letter. Our ideas are ments of finished products from Boston continue a trifle hazy on the subject even now. The guide book says there are three Uncasvilles in Connecticut. One in the northwest and another in the southwest part of the State have not yet been discovered by the Postoffice Depart- are piling up, but many of the mills have orders ment. The third is reported to be a hamlet of 300 people in the county of New-London. From its superior importance it is fair to assume that this Uncasville may claim The Man Without a Country for its own. Oh, happy town, henceforth known to fame! When such fictions as "Adam Bede" and "Charlotte Temple" have abiding places on the earth, surely the home of an embodied Philip Nolan will not be forgotten. Yet, take care. Perhaps the honor must be fought for. Seven cities thought it worth while to be rivals for the name of being Homer's birthplace. and Fitch is not a less remarkable man. He is good enough to take us somewhat into his confidence and reveal his engaging traits of character. "I was born in New-England," he says, of Puritan stock, but, because I thoroughly de-"spise the meanest nation on earth, I am some-"times mistaken for an Englishman." He pro ceeds to dissect the Yankee character, paying the Americans the delicate compliment of not including himself in their number. He speaks of "your Nation," "your writers," "your people," with a charming assumption of distance and air of self-effacement. Then from his vantage ground of unprejudiced contemplation, unswayed by ties of blood, he tells us what we are, "Yankees "boast of their courage." Their last war lasted "four years, and ended then only because one "party ran short of recruits. Germany humbled France in three months and defeated Austria in six weeks. But when were traders ever re "nowned as warriors?" "What is your Grand Army but a horde of beggars?" We Yankees derstand how his predictions could be fulfilled had thought the war lasted so long because the Southerners, like ourselves, all being Americans, were so good fighters that the only way to end

"bloody revolution, and I pray that it will come when the public interest demands that the law be

"quickly!" Mr. Fitch says he would like to see his letter planters have been disastrously affected by the Moreover, our duty to the public of printing all important news would not allow us to let go This is a point which cotton planters' conven- the opportunity to give them full information

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Every one hopes and expects that the sucproof of abiding faith in the future of the counspeculation. It is a good thing to demonstrate couragements, practical and long-headed men here and abroad believe in the ultimate prosperity of the country. Confidence begets confiwhere than to bet against the future of the United States. But a thirty years' faith and a faith for the next year are not the same. It is beneficent rule of Queen Victoria, altogether possible that we may have a year or two more of disaster and Democracy, and yet

In the practical world sagacity takes long searcely at all, and the average price of stocks is practically the same as it was a week ago, right quarter in asking Mr. Calvert Vaux for a about equalled by foreign purchases for the week, and as long as this state of things holds. Therein they differed from the intelligent portion the outgo of foreign capital invested here may be arrested. But in that matter, day by day indications amount to little, and the rush one way to-day may easily be followed by a rush the other way to-morrow. There is not much to warrant buying of securities, for earnings of

Of course, the root of trouble is that the great regretted Secretary Herbert's recommendation farm staples, of which there are fair crops, are an old one. Origen, Ambrosius and Moses bar distressingly low in price, while the corn crop is Cephas among the ancients considered it, and short and yet its price is not high. Wheat has among the moderns Reland Rosenmuller and receipts a little smaller than last year, and since | of the two Breslau professors, and each uphold-January 1 only 9,300,000 bushels, against 15,100,000 ing a different theory. It has been assigned to last year; but everybody understands that the all sorts of improbable places, Abyssinia and combined influence of storms and low prices accounts for the slow movement, and not a scar-ity of wheat on hand. Exports in February have the Euphrates, where the rivers part, flowing been almost precisely the same as last year, and into the Euxim, the Caspian and the Bahrein since January I the increase has been less than | Guif, and the other at the confluence of the 200,000 bushels. The corn movement is not much. Tigris and Euphrates, where Seleucus Nicator more than a third of last year's, partly because | built a house of pleasance for his pining Maceroads have been blockaded. Cotton receipts from donlan queen, now a reedy waste inhabited by plantations have been only 449,558 bales this year, the pelican and stork. Whether it was one or against 306,985 last year and 703,716 in 1892, but | the other of these or neither cannot row be cersince January 1 the receipts have been almost tainly known, no matter how many treatises are as large as in the year of 9,000,000 bales, and the extraordinary weather at the South accounts for for the current controversialists to waive differ the decrease in February. Exports have been ences of opinion and settle once for all on some about 130,000 bales less than for the same part particular locality thenceforward to be received of February, 1892, but stocks in sight, here and him to the world. In the stress of a National abroad, are 250,000 bales greater than at the

remember that the commandment: "Honor thy the last week has not been in the direction of re-The closing of the Edgar Thomson | are wont to make it every now and then. hundred ordinary concerns, shows the narrow- The bond syndicate magnates appear to have Man Without a Country." All the world knows | ness of orders for products of iron and steel, beit now, and has asked if that lonely, exiled offias cheaply as any other in the country. A sale of 10,000 tons of Bessemer iron for \$19 at Pittsburg, with no improvement in the price of bars. cholera microbe cannot exist longer than two plates or structural forms, although the demand days in fresh fish, and only twenty-four hours for the latter is good, indicates distinctly the ex- in fish saited or smoked, the fear of infection is cess of producing capacity over demand. In wire, barbed wire and wire nails there is an extraordinary demand, and some prospect of better prices. The minor metals are all weak. Calumet and Hecla having reduced the price of Lake copper to 9.95 cents. Many more shoe a source of livelihood to a large number of peoshops have stopped because jobbers refuse to pay my own, my native land." He has written the additional price which makers find necesand narrow demand for other qualities of boots He is Mr. J. W. Fitch, and he writes from and shoes, which have not been advanced in larger than in any previous year. This week the customary fall in cotton goods has been in New-York Mills and Lonsdale bleached, but prices are generally irregular and the market is dull. Goods for a part of their production, in some cases covering several months, and judge that it is safer to go on than to stop work altogether. Belated light-weight orders continue to occupy many of the woollen mills, and the opening the finer heavy-weights has been somewhat more encouraging than was expected, although the aggregate orders are much below the capacity of the mills.

Clearings are on the whole the surest indication in a time like this of the general volume of business, and the daily average at all the principal clearing-houses for the month of February thus far has been \$20,000,000 smaller than in November, December or January, being 6.3 per cent larger than last year, but 34.4 per cent smaller than in 1893. The imports at New-York, though \$4,500,000 larger for the week than last year, are only about as large as in 1893, and for February thus far \$8,400,000, or 23 per cent. smaller than in that period. The domestic exports are a little smaller than last year, and are not likely to increase materially, as the period for large exports is about passed. In ordinary years May and July, inclusive, are months of excess of imports. It is an encouraging fact, however, that the failures, although about as numerous as a year ago, are much less important, the aggregate liabilities for half of February being \$5,550,986, against \$8,534,072 last year, including of manufacturing concerns \$1,592,319, against \$3, 749,845 last year, and of trading concerns \$3,353,-019, against \$4,703,749 last year.

History will probably say that Grover Cleveland's fame as a financier fell a victim to deadly blight in the cold winter of 1894-5.

Democratic statesmanship was always opposed to great enterprises like ocean cables and trans-

to have the commissioners for reorganizing the not have caused consternation throughout the tells us, "your people will be in the midst of a the legislators listen to the siren voice of Dady wiped out?

If the "institution" slavery still existed on American soil the Democracy would doubtless be a unit in favor of annexing Hawaii. The Democratic policy of territorial expansion seems to have been abandoned about the time that human bondage disappeared in the fires of war.

People are so accustomed to speak in a pitying

way of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as being on the verge of disruption, with its financial situation as akin to that of Turkey or Italy, and its monarch as the most harassed and unhappy ruler in Christendom, that it is an agreeable surprise to learn that the credit of the Dual Empire is so excellent the Rothschilds have taken over at par the entire 4 per cent gold loan which is to enable its treasury to revert to specie payments in both divisions of the monarchy, the paper money now in as in Hungary, the budgets for the last two of try has started new confidence in industry and three years have shown large surpluses that compare favorably with the deficits that stare althat, in spite of all losses and present disface. And if, since his accession to the throne, the Emperor has lost those Italian duchies which were always a source of far more trouble and exdence, and when \$750,000,000 of capital declares a pense to Austria than of glory or of profit, it must 3 per cent faith in the United States, the multi- be borne in mind that he has added to his possestude whose financial wisdom is to "follow my sions the fertile and infinitely more wealthy provleader" will doubtless feel that their distrust was inces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are year unfounded. Looking to the long future, the confident man is always right in this country. A tage to the Empire. Indeed, the progress and deshorter road to bankruptcy does not exist any- velopment of Austria-Hungary under the long reign of Francis Joseph may in many respects be compared to that of Great Britain under the

> The more model tenement-houses we have the better.

It's all right for Senetor Ransom, but how about the other gifted Senators and Representatives who will be statesmen very much at large inches without impairing the efficiency of a upon the question whether the recovery will after one more week of usefulness-or is it use-

> The new Park Commissioners have gone to the report on the Speedway The old Commissioners, it will be remembered, had a low opinion of Mr. Vaux, and did not take pains to conceal it. of the community.

The location of the site of Paradise does not bother the gazetteers or cartographers, who leave it off their maps and ignore it; but now and then a book is written about it and hestideas, and the processes of construction are unlast year, and 19.7 per cent less than two years corners of denominational newspapers. Two representing the best science of the present year ago, and while much of the loss is due to ex- books on the subject have lately appeared by may be a long way behind the times five years ceptional storms, there is, after all, a shortness two German professors of Breslau, each heavier what the Secretary of the Frequest By this hence. This branch of naval architecture is in of crops and flatness of business which mean and more erudite than the other, and between Eden very much where it was. The argument is risen a fraction during the week, with Western others, their disquisitions long antedating those fieland among them; but two sites are particularly believed in, one near the headwaters of written on the subject, and it might not be amiss as authentic and no further argument admitted. It would save a great waste of time and learning, and answer every historical and religious No real prosperity can come, of course, until purpose quite as well, if not better, than to leave unpatriotic conduct was an awful sin and to the industries revive, and the course of events the region the mere shuttle ock of erudition, as

cut all the coupons off Mr. Cleveland's reputation

In spite of the experiments proving that the go great that the returns of the German North Sea Fisheries for 1894 show a decline of 80 per cent on the profits derived from this source during the preceding year. As for the fresh-water fisheries on the River Elbe, which were formerly ple all along its banks, they have ceased altogether, no one knowingly consenting to touch a fish that has been caught in that huge stream. Inasmuch as caviare is derived for the most part from uncooked fish caught in those districts of Russia where the cholera was most virulent, it was apprehended at one time that it might serve as a vehicle of contagion. The German cholera microbe, however, seems to be so ardent patriot that it immediately proceeds to give up the ghost on being brought into contact with Muscovite caviare, and as this fact is generally becoming known, the consumption of that condiment mentioned with so much appreciation by Shakespeare is gradually resuming its normal ratio throughout the German Empire.

PERSONAL

"Kate Field's Washington" recalls a story told some years ago about the first visit after her marriage paid to Lady Randolph Churchill by her uncia, Lawrence Jerome. He modestly approached the portas of the Churchills' town house and accested a choice edition of Jeames Yellowplush: "Is Mr. Churchill at home?" The footman shivers. "Me lud is in Ireland." "Humph! What's he doing in Ireland." "Humph! What's he doing in Ireland." The footman is frozen into silence with horror. Mr. Jerome tries again: "Is Mrs. Churchill at home?" The footman quivers with suppressed in home?" The footman quivers with suppressed in "Not downstairs? In bed at this time of day? Does she know what o'clock it is? Here's a pretty howdedo! Well, you go up and tell Mrs. Churchill—"The footman growing every moment more desperate, here turns deadly pale and clears his throat nervously, being about to call aloud and summon assistance to eject this audacious intruder, when a silvery voice, with a musical laugh behind it, is heard over the banisters from the second-story hall: "Oh, that's you, I'ncle Larry, isn't it? Comeright in." The footman writhes in an anguish of self-abasement at once, bowing low and retreating. "Oh, sir! Oh, me lud! Pardon me! If you please, me lud, this way—this way." riage paid to Lady Randolph Churchill by her uncle

"The Boston Home Journal" says that Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is a woman revered alike in her famity an! neighborhood, yet her greatness does not ality an i neighborhood, yet her greatness does not al-ways appeal to a certain small boy who belongs to a family residing in the vicinity. He was one day found by his sister swinging on the gate. When she reprimanded him for doing what had been for-bilden, the irreverent youth remarked: "I don't care for ma, nor pa, nor you, nor the ox, nor the ass, or anything that's arvbody's." "Oh, Willy!" ex-claimed the shocked little girl, "do you know whe wrote those words you use so?" "Don't care," was the reply. "Mrs. Livermore, I s'pose."

Speaking of the boy King of Spain, a correspondent of "The Congregationalist" says: "There are many points in the court etiquette of Spain that make it hard to be a boy King and harder still to